

U.S. SENATOR MITCH MCCONNELL NAMED CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

WASHINGTON, DC.—U.S. Senator Mitch McConnell (R-KY), Chairman of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration, today was appointed Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies.

Joining McConnell on the committee are Majority Leader Trent Lott (R-MS), Senator Christopher Dodd (D-CT), Speaker of the House J. Dennis Hastert (R-IL), House Majority Leader Richard Arney (R-TX) and House Minority Leader Richard Gephardt (D-MO).

The members met today and appointed McConnell as the Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee, approved the committee's budget and selected the West Front of the Capitol for the location of the ceremony. McConnell is the third Kentuckian to Chair the Congressional Committee since it was formed in 1901.

"I am truly honored to have been selected as Chairman of this Congressional Inaugural Committee," said McConnell. "I look forward to the extraordinary privilege of planning the first Presidential Inauguration of the 21st century."

The JCCIC is charged with the planning and execution of the Inaugural activities at the Capitol: the swearing-in ceremony and the traditional luncheon which follows.

The Presidential Inauguration will be held Saturday, January 20, 2001.

S. CON. RES. 89

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. ESTABLISHMENT OF JOINT COMMITTEE.

There is established a Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies (in this resolution referred to as the "joint committee") consisting of 3 Senators and 3 Representatives, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, respectively. The joint committee is authorized to make the necessary arrangements for the inauguration of the President-elect and Vice President-elect of the United States on January 20, 2001.

SEC. 2. SUPPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE.

The joint committee—

(1) is authorized to utilize appropriate equipment and the services of appropriate personnel of departments and agencies of the Federal Government, under arrangements between the joint committee and the heads of those departments and agencies, in connection with the inaugural proceedings and ceremonies; and

(2) may accept gifts and donations of goods and services to carry out its responsibilities.

S. CON. RES. 90

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. USE OF THE ROTUNDA OF THE CAPITOL.

The rotunda of the United States Capitol is authorized to be used on January 20, 2001, by the Joint Congressional Committee on Inaugural Ceremonies in connection with the proceedings and ceremonies conducted for the inauguration of the President-elect and the Vice President-elect of the United States.

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the

table, and any statements relating to the concurrent resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The concurrent resolution (S. Con. Res. 148) was agreed to, as follows:

S. CON. RES. 148

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),

SECTION 1. RECORDS OF EACH JOINT CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEE ON INAUGURAL CEREMONIES.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Upon the conclusion of the business of a joint congressional committee on Presidential inaugural ceremonies and the closing out of its affairs, all records, files, documents, and other materials in the possession, custody, or control of the joint committee shall be transferred subject to—

(1) such terms and conditions relating to access and use of such materials as the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall prescribe; and

(2) the provisions of Senate Resolution 474 (96th Congress, 2d Session).

(b) PRIOR RECORDS.—The records, files, documents, and other materials of any joint congressional committee on Presidential inaugural ceremonies in the custody of the Senate on the date of adoption of this resolution shall be shall be transferred subject to—

(1) such terms and conditions relating to access and use of such materials as the Committee on Rules and Administration of the Senate shall prescribe; and

(2) the provisions of Senate Resolution 474 (96th Congress, 2d Session).

COMMEMORATING THE 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE WORKERS' STRIKES IN POLAND

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate now proceed to the immediate consideration of Calendar No. 727, S. Con. Res. 131.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report the concurrent resolution by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. Con. Res. 131) commemorating the 20th anniversary of the workers' strikes in Poland that led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarnosc, and for other purposes.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the concurrent resolution, which had been reported from the Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment, amendments to the preamble, and an amendment to the title.

(Omit the part in bold face brackets and insert the part printed in italic.)

S. CON. RES. 131

Whereas, in July and August of 1980, Polish workers went on strike to protest communist oppression and demand greater political freedom;

Whereas, in the shipyards of Gdansk and Szczecin, workers' committees coordinated these strikes and ensured that the strikes were peaceful and orderly and did not promote acts of violence;

Whereas workers' protests against the communist authorities in Poland were supported by the Polish people and the international community of democracies;

Whereas, on August 30 and 31 of 1980, the communist government of the People's Republic of Poland yielded to the 21 demands of the striking workers, including the release of all political prisoners, including Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, the broadcasting of religious services on television and radio, and the right to establish independent trade unions;

Whereas from these agreements emerged Solidarność, the first independent trade union in the communist bloc, led by Lech Walesa, an electrician from Gdansk;

Whereas Solidarność and its 10,000,000 members became a great social movement in Poland that was committed to promoting fundamental human rights, democracy, and Polish independence;

Whereas, during its first congress in 1981, Solidarność issued a proclamation urging workers in Soviet-bloc countries to resist their communist governments and to struggle for freedom and democracy;

Whereas the communist government of Poland introduced martial law in December 1981 in an attempt to block the growing political and social influence of the Solidarność movement;

Whereas Solidarność remained a powerful and political force that resisted the efforts of Poland's communist government to suppress the desire of the Polish people for freedom, democracy, and independence from the Soviet Union;

Whereas, in February [1999] 1989, the communist government of Poland agreed to conduct roundtable talks with Solidarność that led to elections to the National Assembly in June of that year, in which nearly all open seats were won by candidates supported by Solidarność;

Whereas, on August 19, [1999] 1989, Solidarity leader Tadeusz Mazowiecki was asked to serve as Prime Minister of Poland and on September 12, [1999] 1989, the Polish Sejm voted to approve Prime Minister Mazowiecki and his cabinet, Poland's first noncommunist government in 4 decades;

Whereas, on December 9, 1990, Lech Walesa was elected President of Poland;

Whereas the Solidarność movement, by its courage and example, initiated political transformations in other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and thereby initiated the collapse of the Soviet Bloc in 1989; and

Whereas, since the time Poland freed itself from communist domination, Polish-American relations have transformed from partnership to alliance, a transition marked by Poland's historic accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in March 1999: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) commemorates the 20th anniversary of the workers' strikes in Poland that [lead] led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarność; and

(2) honors the leaders of Poland who risked and lost their lives in attempting to restore democracy in their country and to return Poland to the democratic community of nations.

Amend the title to read as follows: "Concurrent resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the workers' strikes in Poland that led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarność, and for other purposes."

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the amendment to the resolution be agreed to, and the resolution, as amended, be

agreed to, the amendments to the preamble be agreed to, and the preamble, as amended, be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, the amendment to the title be agreed to, and any statements relating to this resolution be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The amendment to the resolution was agreed to.

The resolution (S. Con. Res. 131), as amended, was agreed to.

The amendments to the preamble were agreed to.

The preamble, as amended, was agreed to.

The resolution, as amended, with its preamble, as amended, reads as follows:

S. CON. RES. 131

Whereas, in July and August of 1980, Polish workers went on strike to protest communist oppression and demand greater political freedom;

Whereas, in the shipyards of Gdansk and Szczecin, workers' committees coordinated these strikes and ensured that the strikes were peaceful and orderly and did not promote acts of violence;

Whereas workers' protests against the communist authorities in Poland were supported by the Polish people and the international community of democracies;

Whereas, on August 30 and 31 of 1980, the communist government of the People's Republic of Poland yielded to the 21 demands of the striking workers, including the release of all political prisoners, including Jacek Kuron and Adam Michnik, the broadcasting of religious services on television and radio, and the right to establish independent trade unions;

Whereas from these agreements emerged Solidarność, the first independent trade union in the communist bloc, led by Lech Walesa, an electrician from Gdansk;

Whereas Solidarność and its 10,000,000 members became a great social movement in Poland that was committed to promoting fundamental human rights, democracy, and Polish independence;

Whereas, during its first congress in 1981, Solidarność issued a proclamation urging workers in Soviet-bloc countries to resist their communist governments and to struggle for freedom and democracy;

Whereas the communist government of Poland introduced martial law in December 1981 in an attempt to block the growing political and social influence of the Solidarność movement;

Whereas Solidarność remained a powerful and political force that resisted the efforts of Poland's communist government to suppress the desire of the Polish people for freedom, democracy, and independence from the Soviet Union;

Whereas, in February 1989, the communist government of Poland agreed to conduct roundtable talks with Solidarność that led to elections to the National Assembly in June of that year, in which nearly all open seats were won by candidates supported by Solidarność;

Whereas, on August 19, 1989, Solidarity leader Tadeusz Mazowiecki was asked to serve as Prime Minister of Poland and on September 12, 1989, the Polish Sejm voted to approve Prime Minister Mazowiecki and his cabinet, Poland's first noncommunist government in 4 decades;

Whereas, on December 9, 1990, Lech Walesa was elected President of Poland;

Whereas the Solidarność movement, by its courage and example, initiated political transformations in other countries in Central and Eastern Europe and thereby initiated the collapse of the Soviet Bloc in 1989; and

Whereas, since the time Poland freed itself from communist domination, Polish-American relations have transformed from partnership to alliance, a transition marked by Poland's historic accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in March 1999: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), That Congress—

(1) commemorates the 20th anniversary of the workers' strikes in Poland that led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarność; and

(2) honors the leaders of Poland who risked and lost their lives in attempting to restore democracy in their country and to return Poland to the democratic community of nations.

The title was amended so as to read: "Concurrent resolution commemorating the 20th anniversary of the workers' strikes in Poland that led to the creation of the independent trade union Solidarność, and for other purposes."

SANTO DOMINGO PUEBLO CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 2000

Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Energy Committee be discharged from further consideration of S. 2917, and the Senate then proceed to its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered. The clerk will report the bill by title.

The legislative clerk read as follows:

A bill (S. 2917) to settle the land claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo.

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. WARNER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read a third time and passed, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and that any statements relating to the bill be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The bill (S. 2917) was read the third time and passed, as follows:

S. 2917

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the "Santo Domingo Pueblo Claims Settlement Act of 2000".

SEC. 2. FINDINGS AND PURPOSES.

(a) FINDINGS.—Congress makes the following findings:

(1) For many years the Pueblo of Santo Domingo has been asserting claims to lands within its aboriginal use area in north central New Mexico. These claims have been the subject of many lawsuits, and a number of these claims remain unresolved.

(2) In December 1927, the Pueblo Lands Board, acting pursuant to the Pueblo Lands Act of 1924 (43 Stat. 636) confirmed a survey of the boundaries of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo Grant. However, at the same time the Board purported to extinguish Indian title to approximately 27,000 acres of lands within those grant boundaries which lay within 3 other overlapping Spanish land grants. The United States Court of Appeals in *United States v. Thompson* (941 F.2d 1074 (10th Cir. 1991), cert. denied 503 U.S. 984 (1992)), held that the Board "ignored an express congressional directive" in section 14 of the Pueblo Lands Act, which "contemplated that the Pueblo would retain title to and possession of all overlap land".

(3) The Pueblo of Santo Domingo has asserted a claim to another 25,000 acres of land based on the Pueblo's purchase in 1748 of the Diego Gallegos Grant. The Pueblo possesses the original deed reflecting the purchase under Spanish law but, after the United States assumed sovereignty over New Mexico, no action was taken to confirm the Pueblo's title to these lands. Later, many of these lands were treated as public domain, and are held today by Federal agencies, the State Land Commission, other Indian tribes, and private parties. The Pueblo's lawsuit asserting this claim, *Pueblo of Santo Domingo v. Rael* (Civil No. 83-1888 (D.N.M.)), is still pending.

(4) The Pueblo of Santo Domingo's claims against the United States in docket No. 355 under the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049; commonly referred to as the Indian Claims Commission Act) have been pending since 1951. These claims include allegations of the Federal misappropriation and mismanagement of the Pueblo's aboriginal and Spanish grant lands.

(5) Litigation to resolve the land and trespass claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo would take many years, and the outcome of such litigation is unclear. The pendency of these claims has clouded private land titles and has created difficulties in the management of public lands within the claim area.

(6) The United States and the Pueblo of Santo Domingo have negotiated a settlement to resolve all existing land claims, including the claims described in paragraphs (2) through (4).

(b) PURPOSE.—It is the purpose of this Act—

(1) to remove the cloud on titles to land in the State of New Mexico resulting from the claims of the Pueblo of Santo Domingo, and to settle all of the Pueblo's claims against the United States and third parties, and the land, boundary, and trespass claims of the Pueblo in a fair, equitable, and final manner;

(2) to provide for the restoration of certain lands to the Pueblo of Santo Domingo and to confirm the Pueblo's boundaries;

(3) to clarify governmental jurisdiction over the lands within the Pueblo's land claim area; and

(4) to ratify a Settlement Agreement between the United States and the Pueblo which includes—

(A) the Pueblo's agreement to relinquish and compromise its land and trespass claims;

(B) the provision of \$8,000,000 to compensate the Pueblo for the claims it has pursued pursuant to the Act of August 13, 1946 (60 Stat. 1049; commonly referred to as the Indian Claims Commission Act);

(C) the transfer of approximately 4,577 acres of public land to the Pueblo;

(D) the sale of approximately 7,355 acres of national forest lands to the Pueblo; and

(E) the authorization of the appropriation of \$15,000,000 over 3 consecutive years which